

The Bulletin's Circulation in Norwich is Double That of Any Other Paper, and Its Total Circulation is the Largest in Connecticut in Proportion to the City's Population

ALLIED FORCES ARE TRYING TO OUTFLANK GERMAN RIGHT WING

Upon the Outcome of the Attempt Depends in Great Measure the Result of the Battle of the Aisne

GERMANS MAKE SEVERAL VIOLENT ATTACKS

Russians are Forming Chain Around the Fortresses of Przemyel and Cracow—Are in Close Touch With German Forces on German Frontier—Servia Captures Another Town on the River Drina—British Naval Aeroplanes Make a 500 Mile Flight and Drop Bombs on Zeppelin Sheds, Merely as a Demonstration.

London, Sept. 23, 9:40 p. m.—The battle of the Aisne seems to be waiting on the outcome of the attempt of the allied forces to outflank the German right wing. At any rate, the French official report issued this afternoon, while it speaks of an advance made by the allies left in the region of Launoy, and unofficial reports say that this advance was one of eighteen kilometers (about 12 miles), simply records the repulse of several violent attacks by the Germans and the fact that elsewhere the situation remains unchanged. Military experts, however, warn the public not to ignore the German efforts to force the French barrier chain at its most assailable point.

Allies Not Worrying. It requires a lot of patience to wait for the result of this battle, but so confident are the English and French that their armies will be successful that they are not worrying much.

In Galicia the Russians are pushing steadily on to their goal, which for the moment is Przemyel. They apparently have that place pretty well surrounded by now, for, following the capture of Jaroslaw, they announced the occupation of Wyzlok, a town on the Hungarian border southwest of Przemyel, and an important station on the railway which runs from Sanok through one of the passes of the Carpathians to Zemplin and thence to Budapest.

Wizlok was first taken by that part of the Russian army which advanced from Lemberg by the southern route, and any further advance of the Russian chain which the Russians are drawing around the fortresses of Przemyel and Cracow.

Russians in Close Touch with German Forces. On the German frontier the Russians are in close touch with the German forces, according to their report, but no fighting has occurred. The Servians, too, are almost daily successes. This time it is the capture of Ljubovia, on the river Drina.

Flight of British Naval Aeroplanes. The event of the day has been the flight of British naval aeroplanes from Antwerp to Dusseldorf, approximately a distance of 500 miles, during which they dropped bombs on the Zeppelin sheds of the German navy fleet which would cooperate with the German navy in case of a raid on England.

The official bureau intimates that the flight was undertaken with a view to warning the Germans that if any more bombs are dropped on the unprotected towns in Belgium or France, the allies can retaliate. It is quite likely that the warning is also intended to induce the Germans to look for a visit from the Zeppelins for some days.

50,000 German Wounded. The losses through the sinking of the British cruisers, while heavy, are infinitesimal compared with those on the battlefield. It was reported today from Holland that 50,000 German wounded had passed through Liege from France and it is known that the losses on both sides are very heavy.

Another batch of German prisoners arrived in England today. They were taken to Farnborough, where, since Friday, 1,500 including 300 imperial guardsmen, have been brought in.

Austrian Loss Heaviest. The Austrian losses are even heavier than those of the Germans and the allies. Up to September 14, according to Russian papers, the Russians have captured seven Austrian flags, 63 guns, 44 machine guns and 4,000 prisoners, including 535 officers.

It is announced by the Newcastle Daily Exchange that owing to the inability of the Germans to execute the contract for supplying the Portuguese railways, the contract has been awarded to a British colliery. This is the first reported instance since the outbreak of the war of the diversion of business from West-halla to this country.

Baron Lovat, late lieutenant colonel commanding the Highland territorial mounted brigade, has been named the temporary brigadier general and the Duke of Devonshire that of lieutenant colonel.

GERMAN TROOPS PUSHED BACK ELEVEN MILES.

Paris, Sept. 23, 6:05 p. m.—General Joffre, the commander-in-chief of the French army, is devoting much attention to the western wing on the battle line, where the fighting has been incessant night and day. The allies, since the beginning of the battle of the Aisne, have pushed back the Ger-

mans a distance of nearly eleven miles, forcing them to seek a further defensive position on the plateau and in the rough country, which, however, offer excellent opportunities for entrenchment.

Soissons Bombed. The headquarters staff has been enabled to make a long movement forward towards the north. The town of Soissons has been subjected to a furious German bombardment for nine days. The cannonade starts each day at dawn and continues until 8 o'clock in the morning.

The bombardment then appears and continues until 7 in the evening. The cathedral and other buildings have been greatly damaged.

The German artillery is posted to the northeast of the town, while the French guns occupy an emplacement to the southwest. There appears to be a necessity for the shells to fall on the town itself, as the French troops are stationed a considerable distance from it.

Noyon is also suffering from the German gun fire, but the fine cathedral up to the present has escaped.

Germans Yield Ground. Today's advance of the allied troops entailed very severe fighting, in which the artillery played a large part. The combat has lasted for 24 hours, but eventually the Germans yielded ground after sustaining a large number of casualties. The allies were also heavy losers.

Many ambulance trains have left the front for provincial cities, carrying the wounded. Every sort of hospital is being established. The French are also drawing around the fortresses of Przemyel and Cracow.

Correspondents Arrested at Rheims. Eight German and British correspondents arrested at Rheims on Monday for visiting that city without leave have been released through the intervention of the American ambassador, Myron T. Herrick. The military governor of Paris announced today, however, that anyone using a temporary pass for leaving the city to visit the fighting zone would be subject without exception to a severe penalty. This is a precaution against spies, who appear to be numerous, and a dread. A resident of Maubeuge, who has just escaped from that town, says that city during the siege was full of secret German agents. The French discovered a subterranean telephone which was being used by a German emissary to inform the German officers of the French dispositions.

PARIS REPORTS LITTLE CHANGE IN THE SITUATION

Of Battle of the Aisne, Now in Progress Eight Days.

Paris, Sept. 23, 11:16 p. m.—The French official communication issued tonight, after announcing that there has been no change in the situation on the battle front since the issuance of the previous communication, contains some comments on the battle of the Aisne. The text of the announcement follows:

Should Cause No Surprise. "There has been no change in the situation since the last communication. The battle which is in progress along the Aisne has extended over eight days, but it should cause no surprise if one recalls the battle of the Marne. The battle of the Marne was an action undertaken in the open field which began with a general resumption of the offensive by the French army against the enemy who did not expect it and had not had time seriously to organize defensive position. The same cannot be said of the battle of the Aisne where the adversary who was retreating, stopped and took positions which by the nature of the ground are very substantial in themselves in many places and which he has been able gradually to improve as the battle progressed."

The task is therefore, to take whole towns of entrenchments, each one protected by very close defenses, batteries of heavy artillery had been brought into the positions.

"In these circumstances progress of necessity must be slow. It often happens that the progress of the attack only amounts to from 500 metres to one kilometre a day."

French Batteries at Antivari.

Bordeaux via Paris, Sept. 23, 3:40 p. m.—At a cabinet meeting today the minister of marine announced that batteries of heavy artillery had been landed by the French squadron at Antivari and had been emplaced at Mount Lovien, north of Cetinje, from which they would bombard the forts of the city of Cattaro.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS REPORTED WOUNDED.

Red Cross Agent Says Many of Them Lie in Trenches.

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It is also learned here that the first suspected case of cholera in Hungary was that of a wounded soldier who was brought on Sept. 15 to Bekessala from the Galician battlefield. The bacteriological examination clearly showed Asiatic cholera.

The patient was immediately isolated in the hope of preventing a spread of the disease. Since then eight other cases have been discovered also among the wounded who returned from Galicia. One case was found at Munkacs, completed (Tokos?) and six at Dumazerdahely, in Pressburg, immediately on the Austrian border, within an hour's ride of Vienna.

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The squadrons making the raid into Germany are believed to have consisted of five aeroplanes with a navigator and an assistant in every machine. The novel expedition started from an unmentioned base. The weather was misty, which assisted in the secrecy of its approach to the intended scene of operation. It is thought in some quarters that the weather conditions may have caused a hitch in the scheme.

Use of the aeroplanes and that it is possible that the two bombs which were dropped on the Dutch town of Maastricht, and the Zeppelin camp Tuesday, from a mysterious aircraft, may have come from one of the British squadrons. Fortunately no fatalities resulted from the explosions in Maastricht.

CHINA UNABLE TO ENFORCE NEUTRALITY.

Disclaims Responsibility for Landing of Japanese Troops in China.

Peking, Sept. 23, 1:45 a. m.—The protest of Germany against the landing of Japanese troops in China, disclaiming responsibility for the violation of her neutrality, which she says she is unable to defend. In its reply the foreign office argues that the Russians exacted no compensation from China for the consequences of the Russo-Japanese war. Accordingly China denies any liability for permitting Japan to violate her neutrality inasmuch as there is no way in which she could prevent it.

Mail advices from Tsing-tow where the correspondent is not allowed by the Japanese to telegraph states under date of Sept. 17.

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLOSED ON ACCOUNT OF THE HEAT.

For First Time in History of Woonsocket, R. I.

Woonsocket, R. I., Sept. 23.—The public schools of this city were closed this afternoon following reports of teachers to the superintendent that the temperature in many of the rooms this morning rose to 90 degrees. The temperature in the shade in the business section of the city at 1 o'clock was 88 degrees. Never before in the history of the public schools of the city has been necessary in September to close them on account of the heat.

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